NOTES ON MARYLAND PLANTS.

HUBERT LYMAN CLARK.

DURING August, 1903, it was my good fortune to spend several weeks in botanizing on the Eastern Shore, Md. Most of the field work was done in Talbot County, about three miles south of Easton, where the country is much cut up by so-called "creeks" which contain brackish or salt water and are really small branches of Chesapeake Bay. There is very little really fresh water in the way of either ponds or streams, in that vicinity, nor are there many springs. The woods are largely of oak of several species but there is considerable pine still standing. Besides botanizing around Easton, I made two excursions to Ocean City, Md., and investigated the woodland lying between that city and Berlin. The flora along the railroad track in that region is very interesting and is quite characteristically that of pine barrens. Among the many interesting species collected here, those which were of most interest to me were *Polygala lutea*, *Diodia virginiana*, *Ludwigia hirtella*, *Pluchea bifrons*, *Alnus maritima*, *Sagittaria lancifolia*, *Xyris caroliniana*, *Woodwardia augustifolia* and *Lycopodium alopecuroides*.

Both in Talbot County and near Ocean City, plants were found, which seemed to me sufficiently different from the descriptions given in the botanies to raise a question as to the correctness of my identifications. They were therefore sent to the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University where Dr. J. M. Greenman kindly examined them, and I am under great obligations to him for helping me in my difficulty. Among these plants the following seem worthy of special note.

ASPIDIUM CRISTATUM CLINTONIANUM D. C. Eaton. Several plants of this handsome fern were found in a little glade, two or three miles southeast of Easton. The discovery extends the recorded range of this variety considerably to the south.

POTAMOGETON MYSTICUS Morong. This pond-weed was found growing in company with *P. pusillus*, *P. marinus*, *P. pennsylvanicus* and *Naias flexilis* in a shallow body of water, which was fresh at its inland end but opened into the ocean, near Ocean City, Md. As this species has not been collected previously south of Nantucket, its occurrence in Maryland seems quite remarkable.

TIPULARIA DISCOLOR Nutt. As Gray's Manual calls this orchid "very scarce" and Britton and Brown say it is "rare and local," I was greatly surprised to find it quite common in almost every piece of woodland I visited south and east of Easton. In fact it was decidedly the most common of the seven species of orchids found. Although some little time was spent in watching for insect visitors, none were seen.

DESMODIUM PAUCIFLORUM DC. This plant was found in woodland close beside the glade where the Clinton fern was collected, a locality apparently considerably east of its previously recorded range. The flowers were perfectly pure white, in striking contrast to other Desmodiums.

PLUCHEA PETIOLATA Cass. This species is not very rare in the woodlands south of Easton, a place much north of its previously recorded range. The first specimens were found beside the public highway, in woodland, and were at once distinguishable from other Plucheas by the longer petioles, higher stems and more convex inflorescence; the general appearance was that of depauperate specimens of *Eupatorium purpureum* L. Other specimens were afterwards found in similar situations, moist but not swampy ground in woodland and not near water.

In conclusion, I may add that specimens of these five species have been deposited in the Gray Herbarium.

OLIVET, MICHIGAN.

NOTES ON TWO CONNECTICUT GRASSES.

R. W. WOODWARD.

Poa serotina.— In the summer of 1902, I noticed, at New Haven, Connecticut, a peculiar grass growing for several hundred feet along the edge of a shaded woodland road which leads up out of a wet meadow. In 1903 the same grass was observed in about the same abundance beside this road, and also at several other stations, all of which were in more or less shaded situations. It proved to be a woodland form of *Poa serotina*, Ehrhart, occurring in dry places, and showing marked variation from the species. The culm is more